

# THE American Missionary.

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE."

MISSIONS & SCHOOLS  
AMONG THE  
**FREEDMEN**  
AND ABROAD.

HE HATH SENT ME...TO PREACH DELIVERANCE TO THE CAPTIVES...TO SET AT LIBERTY THEM THAT ARE BOUND.

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AUGUST, 1871.

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# American Missionary.

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AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

## FREEDMEN.

### A SKETCH.

It has been our privilege to furnish our readers with several life-like portraits of character. The one we give below was drawn by a former teacher who wields the "pen of a ready writer."

#### UNCLE JESSE.

We who composed the Mission family of —; in the school year 1867-'68, were nearly all novices in the work of teaching the freedmen. The city was full of red-hot secession, not a week, scarcely a day passed but we received evidence that we were in some sense pariahs and outcasts from society. A hatred so intense yet so utterly unreasonable was at first merely pitiful and amusing, then it grew disagreeable and finally as the weeks rolled by, although very happy inside our home circle a sense of isolation often oppressed us. Dreary indeed would our life have been but for the loving allegiance of sable friends. Among many who brought New Years greetings was Uncle Jesse, whose manly, graceful bearing at once marked him as one of Nature's noblemen. His erect form, expressive eye, snowy wool, intelligent face, and dignified courtesy, carried with them an influence which impressed us all. We almost felt that we were in the presence of some old patriarch. His language was well chosen; more than good, it was often picturesque and eloquent. In the days of slavery he had been employed in transporting the slave gangs from

one depot to another and thus became familiarized with scenes of suffering.

Sensible and religious, the old man was not without superstition. He argued most strenuously for what he termed "Old Christmas," by which he meant January 6th, which he declared to be the true anniversary of Christ's birth. On that day as he declared an herb appears, seen at no other time; the cattle fall upon their knees, and day breaks twice in the east. Of this last manifestation he spoke with confidence having seen it. Argument was wasted upon him; he agreed to watch for the sign and tell us the result. But with such faith we could not doubt that the watching would be rewarded and uncle Jesse triumph as the event proved.

If colored friends were welcome, much more was the face, and smile, and greeting of one from the North. Judge then how grateful was a face so friendly, a greeting so genial, and a smile so kindly as that of our honored Field Agent, who brought sunshine into the heart of the sunny South. Uncle Jesse came duly to pay respects to him and none who enjoyed it can ever forget their interview.

Mr. Smith drew from the old man the glory of his life. Many of his friends had escaped on the under ground rail road, and uncle Jesse had refused many a good offer to go North, because he could

neither take, nor leave his family. Three years before the war, when his market value was greatly depreciated, he had been sold in the block close to our dwelling, through the agency of a white man, buying himself for \$300, a part of which he paid in "solid money." We laughed heartily as he told how his owners offered to make him a present of his sick wife, (after deciding that she would die, in consideration of his paying her doctor's bills, adding drily, "an dey had de advantage of me, knowing I was *oblegged* to pay her bills as she was my wife." However the old lady outwitted them by rapidly (and honestly) recovering.

On the day of uncle Jesse's sale, his daughter and four grand children were also sold on the block. He said, "I had a daughter, her bones lie a bleachin out yonder on the hillside because of heart broke. Dey sold her one way, an one little child anudder, an de udder anudder. Dey was took away on de rail road not only out of sight but hearin, an' I do believe twas clar heart broke dat killed her. Oh it was a sad an a distressful time for us all. I *begged* em to sell my two little mudderless grand-children wid me, but dey wouldn't." So mother and child, brother and sister, grandparent and orphan grand-children were torn apart, never all to be united on earth.

Mr. Smith asked if uncle Jesse had never heard the white ministers say that the Bible declared slavery to be right. "Oh yes, I'se heard dat, but dey somehow nebber did seem to prove it, making it clar to my satisfaction."

Doesn't St. Paul say, "Servants obey your masters."

"Yes he said dat, but who is de servant and who de master?"

"Did you think slavery wicked?"

"I did Sir."

"Well, according to that you must have thought there were a great many wicked men here."

"Heaps of 'em, I didn't tink, I knowed it."

Of some one he said, "I call him a gentleman, he was a poor man." Mr. Smith asked, "what is your idea of a gentleman. Does color make any difference?"

"Color don't go for noffin wid me, I call a man a gentleman who has a pure principle."

He told us many interesting incidents concerning the runaways who lived in the Swamps, also how vague had been his hope of emancipation. He had heard of the abolitionists and judged them to be perhaps a score of men of little power or influence. But as his Christian life deepened and he saw more and more of the evils of slavery, his heart was drawn out in compassion for his race and he was constrained to pray for his people, "pressed and trod down." After doing this on one occasion a white minister who chanced to be present, came to him afterward saying, "uncle Jesse I dont often take people up on dere prayers, but what made you pray so for your people? Why didn't you pray so for me? You prayed as if de *Ephiothian* race was everything."

Uncle Jesse felt that he could "never thank the Lord enough for freedom," so Mr. Smith proposed that he should do so at this time.

He prayed, and the simplicity, sweetness, earnestness, pathos of his prayer surpasses my power of telling. He prayed for the teachers, Mr. Smith, his own race. Heaven seemed very near and our hearts were melted. Then Mr. Smith prayed for uncle Jesse and we all sang to him, and so sent him on his way, all of us happier, and as we hoped somewhat better for our meeting.

N. J.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

A Colored School and Teacher Sustained by the People.

This letter from Bro. Blake, who has long been connected with our school in Wilmington, gives



as an instance of the good our scholars are beginning to accomplish, and of the willingness of the people to try, in their poverty, to maintain schools.

WILMINGTON, June 3, 1871.

I went yesterday, with one of our teachers, Miss H. S. Fitts, into the country to attend the examination of a Colored School.

In the fall of 1869 a young man came to us, who had never been to school at all, except a short time to a night school. He had however succeeded in learning to read with readiness. He went into our school and continued through the sessions of the year. His name is John A. Holt. Last September he went into the country and established this school. He has taught in an old church, rough boarded and without windows, but the children say they were not cold.

The examination was under two magnificent old live oaks, and it was a holiday for the whole population. In the morning the children read and recited in Spelling, Arithmetic and Geography, then they gave us an excellent collation and then they sung their songs and "spoke the pieces." There were about forty scholars and perhaps a hundred and fifty of the parents and friends.

We were especially pleased with the thoroughness of the instruction. They repeated the multiplication table without hesitation or blundering. They did not say two *time* two *is* four, as we should have expected, but two times two *are* four. Their pronunciation in Geography was good and they recited their pieces with great fluency "and gave the English." This school has been sustained by the people themselves in their poverty, but we told them for their encouragement, that they might expect a free school next year. This School has already lifted up that people. We want to see such schools in every neighborhood in the South, but the teachers at all fit to teach them are very few as yet.

Yours truly,

HENRY B. BLAKE.

## GEORGIA.

### Want and Waste.

Northern help and capital will meet these wants and save this waste.

SAVANNAH, March 30, 1871.

I made a visit to Ashton, about five miles into the country, last week, and to my joy and surprise found many pleasant families out in the clearing, who seemed happy and content with the hard lot of clearing the land, and paying thirty dollars a year per acre for rent.

The chief want is *schools for their children* and the ability to purchase land, so that after their toil they can feel they have a home of their *own*. You should see them and hear them deplore this, to fully realize the need.

Where is the man who has *their interests* as well as his own at heart, who will purchase some of this land, and sell to them, allowing them to pay *yearly*, as they make their crops? They want gardens and a flower plot; but they say "it won't pay," for they may be driven away any time. It seems almost impossible for them to plough, had they the means, for the ground is so filled with roots, and so the heavy hoe answers all purposes, to rake up with, as well as to hoe and cover.

Big pine logs lay smouldering in large piles along my way, which cannot be got to market, for want of transportation, except by one who can own a mule. This, to my calculating Yankee eyes, seemed a fearful waste, when wood is purchased in this city, only five miles distant, for eight dollars a cord. I could see a fortune in that nice pine wood, if nothing more.

These people raise *corn, potatoes, and peas*, without fertilizers of any kind, thus you can judge what the yield may be. Their fare is simple, "*hominy*" with ham or vegetables, mint, tea occasionally, syrup, sugar, or fowls as a luxury. Here is where you find a *welcome*, plenty of escorts to any place, and

the hearty grip and "howdy" seem heartfelt. What shall be done in such places for the education of these children? What shall be done to help them to land, and to secure them homes? Yours in this work,

A. W. JOHNSON.

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The First Fruits.

ATLANTA, June 7, 1871.

A new and cheering experience has just been given us. We have been permitted to participate in the service of setting apart to the work of the ministry, under circumstances peculiarly satisfactory and inspiring, Mr. FLOYD SNELSON of Andersonville, Ga., the first young man of those trained in the American Missionary schools to enter upon that work. A council, called by the church in Atlanta, of which he is a member, assembled at Storrs Chapel, Atlanta, May 16th, and attended to the examination of the candidate in the P. M., and in the evening conducted the public services of ordination in the presence of a large congregation, mostly of young people, of whom about one hundred were students of the University.

Introductory services were by Rev. J. W. Knowles, of the M. E. Church of this city, sermon by E. E. Rogers of Macon, ordaining prayer by Rev. C. W. Francis (Moderator), charge by Prof. Wail of the University, right hand of fellowship by Rev. P. D. Cory of Atlanta (Scribe), closing prayer by Rev. F. J. Peck of the A. M. E. Church.

The exercises were appropriate and pointed, and were heard with close attention, and the whole service seemed to make a deep and solemn impression.

A review of some of the elements of peculiar interest in the occasion may not be without value.

1st. The candidate was the earliest from our school to give himself to the service of the ministry. It is nearly ten

years since the first schools were opened, and upon them have been centered the hopes and prayers and benefactions of many friends. In them many noble women and a smaller number of men have given the best part of the vigor of their lives, toiling under circumstances of peculiar trial, to lift up these oppressed and degraded ones into the sunlight of knowledge, purity and heaven. The fruits of such service have been abundantly manifested all the way, and have gladdened every friend, and well nigh silenced every foe; but we felt as we welcomed into the ranks of the ministry this young man, who has been made in almost every respect, what he is, by the American Missionary Association schools, that we had reached another stage in the history, and might give our expectations a wider range. And it was with special reference to the future history of the churches gathered under American Missionary Association auspices that we took most encouragement. It is obvious that they are essential to the complete, if not to the permanent success of our work, as they furnish almost the only fitting spiritual homes for those educated in the schools, and yet few who have not had experience in the service can appreciate the difficulty of maintaining and multiplying these churches. Against them are arrayed the forces of ignorance, caste prejudice from both sides, the superstitious instincts of generations, and the grossest sectarian bitterness. To the present ministers in their isolated positions, struggling against a great combination of difficulties, the young men now training in the schools on the ground will prove efficient reinforcements, having special advantages in mental characteristics and acquaintance with the interior life and habits of the people, and to them the work may at length in great part be safely committed.

2d. The occasion had great interest given to it by the character and attain-



ments of the candidate. He had been all his life a slave without advantages, first entered the school early in the year 1868, has had the support of his family to provide, and so could attend school only in an irregular way. Still he had the advantage of being under the care at the first, of those two devoted ladies who were the first teachers in Andersonville, by whom, as he stated in his examination, he was led to the Savior, and inspired with the great purpose of his life, that of doing what he could for his people and the Master. He has also spent a part of the last two years under careful training at Atlanta University, and yet all were surprised at the results of his examination.

It was continued nearly two hours and embraced most of the topics usually taken up on such occasions. His answers were given with a clearness, discrimination and force I have rarely seen excelled, yet with entire modesty and good sense. Of course he had little knowledge of the technical terms, and many branches of Theological science, but upon the more practical side of religious truth and in that acquaintance with it, most essential to a religious teacher, I have seen a much less satisfactory exhibition made by regular graduates of Theological Seminaries. The highest commendation was given him by ministers of other denominations who happily participated in the examination and the public services, who were equally surprised by the high standard required by the council and attained by the candidate. We could only account for the results in his case, by the supposition that the Lord had called and fitted him for the special work to which he goes, imparting to him richly of the gifts of understanding and knowledge, and to this, the humble, teachable and devoted spirit which he manifests, bears testimony.

3d A peculiar interest was attached to the occasion by the fact that Mr.

Snelson will go to labor at Andersonville. On that gloomy spot where was left the high water mark of slavery, he will labor to secure the highest product of Christian Civilization; the full christian church, free from the spirit of caste and prejudice, simple in its forms and government as the New Testament models, standing by the side of the school, and in the midst of a community of industrious and independent people, made so by the combined influence of these two institutions. If there is any mission, entering upon which we could bid a young man "God speed" surely it is this.

A few days subsequent to these services, our city was visited by the chief of the defunct Confederacy upon whom the final responsibility for the horrors of Andersonville rested. In a passionate speech to the vast throng of his admirers who came to greet him, he fanned to a burning heat the embers of cruelty and treason, and charged upon his hearers the duty of maintaining the principles represented in the "cause" which he declares "is not lost" and above all the duty of teaching their children the lesson of hate and pride and scorn.

We would that the contrast these two scenes enacted in this city on these two merry evenings could be brought vividly before the attention of the people, for it exhibits at a single view the nature of the conflict that is going forward in these States. The old spirit that reared itself in the stockade walls of Andersonville and left its appropriate record in the graves of fourteen thousand starved patriots is still rampant and aggressive, holds the reins of power and property, and seeks to extend its dominion in the country, and perpetuate itself in the generations to come. On the other hand there is at work, beneath the surface of society mainly among the poor and lowly, a Christ-like spirit seeking only to build up and to bless, cultivating only good will and love, which

manifests itself in the mission schools and the church by its side. There can be no doubt upon which side the forces of civilization contend, upon which cause God smiles, and which will have in the end, the victory. But without the constant prayers of good people, and their increased benefactions, how long, how long in these regions may that glad day be delayed? C. W. F.

#### SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.

The subjoined sketch is as impartial as it is racy. The writer, who is manifestly friendly to the colored people, does not hesitate to give the unfavorable side when facts require it.

SAVANNAH, June 2, 1871.

Yesterday I made an early visit down town to be present at the opening exercises of the Examination and Exhibition at Beach Institute. Arriving at the Chapel a little before nine, the teachers with their pupils were found gathered in that cheerful room, and there was an alert look upon that dark mass of faces which spoke something of pride, much of satisfaction and more of expectation;—and why not? For these are those whom we hear the world say are *naturally and incurably* dull and mentally inactive, and they are gathered to prove the world's assertion a gross and inexcusable libel. Let us see how they do it. The examination is but brief; each school devoting two hours in its own room to a review of its work for the term. Miss Hall gives the "mites" a chance to show how they have crawled through the A. B. C. tumbled over Cat, Dog and Hog, and climbed the multiplication table.

Why! really! It seems to me Young Africa starts out in the path of knowledge at the same point as Infant Boston or Little New York, despite the woolly hair of the former. Next let us seat ourselves on the platform in Miss Bent's room. Five boys and four girls stand at the black-board as we enter, and before we get our glasses on they in

response to a tap of the bell, all turn simultaneously and in an instant erase the multitude of figures on the board, with rapid precision each is given an example from the Arithmetic and soon again Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, struggle among themselves for the mastery all over that board to the great amazement as well as amusement of the colored spectators who are witnessing the (to them) wonders then performed by their children. Now for a peep at Miss Hardy's work. Her scholars are traveling East, West, North and South in search of Cities and Rivers and to learn the prominent facts related to the people of the several states. The son of the man who ten years ago was not permitted to hear the name of Canada, is now answering questions relative to the cities in Ohio once famous as Stations on the Underground Rail Road. In Miss Chappell's room we behold the assembled *Aristocracy* of this establishment, known as the "Grammar School." Here we find just as many "setts," whose distinctions are based on social position as in a fashionable boarding school, and the spirit of caste which has so degraded the colored people is manifesting itself among them in turn. Poor Human Nature! It will out. And the sign is not an unpromising one for the blacks. Let us hope that "caste" will become so modified by Religion as to become Self Respect which is just what they need. And now all again assemble in the Chapel for Oratorical Exercises, Compositions and Music. Little folks speak little pieces with surprising *vim* and self-possession. Nicely dressed young ladies come forward and read Compositions couched in direct terms, graceful language and promising diction. One boy blunders and breaks down in the midst of his Declamation, and a girl swings on one foot and keeps her finger in her mouth as she recites her Hymn, but these and all other demerits are com-



pletely over-shadowed by the general excellence of the performance.

Charles Addison's case is one of special interest. He refused to tell his teacher what he had chosen as a Declaration and of course refused to rehearse, which was not respectful to her, besides being rude to a lady, but there seemed to be in Charlie a desire to show what he can do in this matter *without help*, and with that desire I sympathize, and he does acquit himself manfully. His declamation proves to be an ornate high-sounding oration on the dignity of the Human Intellect, and certainly the youthful orator proves quite an *illustration* of his subject, for his erect carriage, entire ease on the platform and deliberate well emphasized articulation prove him a natural genius for public speaking. Not half our Congressmen can equal him in this direction.

Much and good was the music of the occasion. One pupil, Josephine Jackson, 13 years old, who has taken lessons on the Organ for two months only, is a perfect enthusiast and bids fair to become quite a wonder in her attainments. Her shiny ebony face does not in the least detract from the pleasure of listening to her rich alto voice and skillful playing. Beach Institute is doing *well* and much did I regret the absence of those whose prejudices might be removed by witnessing such Exhibitions as this.

Yours etc.,

W. L. CLIFT.

### ALABAMA.

#### Progress of the Colored People, and in Public Sentiment.

The April number of our Magazine gave an account of a revival in Athens, Ala., and the formation of a church, as the result. Bro. Bennett, the pastor of the church in Nashville, Tenn., was the honored instrument in this revival, yet he gave large (and deserved) credit to the faithful teacher of the school who had prepared the way for his labors.

Those who take interest in the affairs of the colored people will be glad to learn from the letter below that the Church, Sunday and Day

Schools are doing well, and that the tone of public sentiment in their favor is improving.

NASHVILLE, TENN, June 8, 1871.

I have just returned from my monthly trip to Athens, Ala. I find the state of things there quite encouraging.

The little church which was organized there in Feb., is holding on its way courageously. The members are active and devoted. They report that the church grows in favor in the community. The congregations are increasing, and are composed mostly of young people. The choir use the "Songs of Devotion" and sing finely.

The Sabbath School had a very beautiful exercise, developing letter by letter "Jesus, the Rose of Sharon," which was received with much favor by the audience.

The closing exercises of the school consisted of a two days examination. The examinations were thorough, and showed conscientious teaching on the part of the teachers, and faithful study on the part of the pupils.

To indicate the change going on in public sentiment, I will mention a little incident. Judge C., an ex-slaveholder, and a prominent citizen attended the whole of the second afternoon. At the close he was called on and spoke, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows. "I wish it understood—or rather I have no objection to its being understood that I have no prejudices against the education of colored children. Children, I wish you well, I hope that you will improve your time and learn as fast as you can."

This was saying a good deal. To have said so much three years ago would have cost him his social position. In the evening he called on the teachers and expressed his sympathy with the work, and assured them that they had many friends of whose friendship they were not aware. So the work goes on.

Last spring, the seeds sent from the Rooms at New York, as the gift of Mr.

Gregory, were distributed to more than sixty families there. From various sources I learn that the people were satisfied with them and grateful for them.

I remain, yours most truly,  
H. S. BENNETT.

### TEXAS.

We invite attention to this letter. The precious influence of the Spirit calls for gratitude and the new house of worship for help. The case of the converted Mexican Papist is one of special interest. He may be raised up as the pioneer of a great work.

We regret with Bro. Rowe, that the ill health of his daughter compels her to leave a work in which she is so useful.

CORPUS CHRISTI, June 22, 1871.

#### A BLESSED REVIVAL.

We say of a truth, the Lord is with us. Within the past two weeks the Holy Spirit has been poured down upon us. One woman, who has long been inquiring what she must do to be saved, came out into the light of pardon and peace, so clearly that no one could doubt its being the work of the Spirit of God. Two young women about 17 years of age, scholars in the School, say, that Jesus has washed their sins away. And we all believe it is so, for they give clear evidence of a thorough change of heart.

As soon as they obtain pardon they began to exhort their school mates to give their hearts to the Saviour, often saying "O how sweet Jesus is."

One of these girls when she first commenced coming to school was one of the most stubborn, sullen scholars in the school. She was cold and distant towards the other scholars, and her appearance was any thing but lovely, O what a change! She is so humble affectionate and mild, we cannot help loving her.

Most all the scholars have recently become very tender hearted. They listen very attentively when they are talked to about the Savior. Little ones some eight and nine years old weep. We es-

tablished, some time ago, a weekly prayer meeting especially for the conversion of the scholars. This meeting has been well attended by the scholars, and faithful praying Christians. This blessed revival seems to be the fruit of these meetings.

My daughter has been very active in these meetings, both in singing and praying. God has greatly blessed her labors in behalf of these dear immortal souls. We all ask how can we give her up? And yet it seems that she must go North and give up teaching.

#### HOUSE OF WORSHIP BEGUN, HELP NEEDED.

We have our timber on the ground for our house. The contract for doing the carpenter and joiner work is let. The work is begun. If we do not have a sickly season here, in about eight weeks the house will be up and inclosed. We will want the help you spoke of from the Congregational Union and your Society. I feel quite confident that with that, we can get through, and O what a joyful day that will be, when the Lord has a house here, into which men and women of every kindred, nation and tongue are welcome to worship their great Creator—God and Savior.

#### A CONVERTED MEXICAN.

I have just received a letter of great interest from a Mexican, who was educated for a Roman Catholic Priest. It is written in Spanish. A friend has translated it into our language. I send you a copy.

The man, in conversation, is in earnest, spiritual and interesting. He is anxious to work, and is indeed working among the Mexicans in this place. We have a large Mexican population in the city and surrounding country. I am told by men who own horses, cattle and sheep, and employ a good many Mexicans, that they often express a desire to get the Bible.

There is a great field here among this



race alone, for some devoted Missionary who can speak their language. Perhaps the writer of the letter I send you, is the man needed.

We have collected up all the Spanish tracts and testaments we could find, and sent him out.

Some friends here suggest, that you send the Mexican brother a commission as a missionary of your society to labor among the Mexican population of this (Nueces) County.

If he proves to be a worker and needs it, will you authorize us to let him have a small amount for his support? He has no family, and works, when necessary, to supply his wants.

What do you say in reference to the case?

Yours etc.,

A. ROWE.

#### EXTRACT.

We give below a single paragraph from the letter referred to above, showing the spirit of the man His name is also Hernandez.

"Through the Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ I have firmly resolved (and that by the aid of him,) to exhort, admonish, and to teach the Holy Bible to my brethren according to my small capacity and my small attainments in it. Having great hope in being able to overcome the difficulties which I shall encounter. In substance, I have known since my conversion that God has graciously given me a knowledge, a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities of my race, and I trust in Him that I shall be able to bear injuries, detractions and bad treatment with pleasure, and that a merciful God will direct my steps so as to yield divine fruit to Him."

#### HELP NEEDED.

The extract we give from the letter below puts the appeal for aid in a clear light. Who will hear, heed and help? The Barnes Institute of which Bro. Stevenson speaks is one of our successful and promising schools.

GALVESTON, May 23, 1871.

The Institute nearly fills up the lot on which it is built, we have no room

outside the building to erect even a swing. We must purchase the adjoining lot, that we may have room to move around the building. In a few years the adjacent lots will all be bought up, and then we must turn our children into the streets every recess, to annoy the neighbors; to wander and be out of the reach of any call bell; to play truant and deceive teachers and parents. The adjoining lot in our possession would help to remedy this.

Who ever heard of an Institute capable of admitting 400 students situated on a piece of land only 42 feet wide by 140 feet long? Erect on the same lot two outhouses and a large brick cistern, and imagine what an immense space is left us to move around in, out of doors. I have said that the adjoining lot must be bought, and I say it ought to be purchased *now*. It can be secured now for \$500, or \$600. It can be bought in a few years for twice that sum. I have been writing of the lot adjoining on the eastern side of the Institute, and, now I say that it is also necessary that we should have the lot adjoining on the west and erect a chapel thereon.

An Institute can never be a unite, nor can it ever be very successful without its hall or chapel.

Give us a building where we can all meet together in the morning for opening exercises, and in the evening for dismissing, where we can unite parents and children in our Sunday School and thereby reach the homes and hearts of the people, where we can have a quarterly Sunday School concert and through the children draw the parents by showing them the beauties of a purer and higher religious life than that which they are at present pursuing; where we can have public examinations, and thus show the South that our opinions of man as man are correct, where we can have public exhibitions, and thus make the colored race appreciate the Insti-

tute and become warm friends thereof. Give us two lots and a chapel and insure to us a lasting success. I do not ask, I do not beg, but simply show you a great need. Fraternally,

J. O. STEVENSON.

We have received the following from a former teacher.

ERIE, PA., June 29, 1871.

I forward a letter from a young man in the regular army who used to be in my night school in Fortress Monroe. He attended it one winter and came to the day school also for a few weeks, and learned to read very fast. When eighteen he united with the church, and joined our Temperance Society. He went to Boston to learn the carpenter's trade; then entered the army. His pledge is unbroken, and you see what a worker he is becoming. The letter cheered me, showing that our work had not been in vain.

Very truly,

S. H. C.

FORT MCKANITT, TEXAS.

Dear Miss C.,

You will be surprised to learn that I am a soldier. I feel that God has a work for me to do *here*, just where I am. You know God's ways are not our ways and our ways are not God's ways. Since I have been here I have formed a Temperance Society, and I feel proud when we meet to see so many soldiers coming in. Most of them were men who spent all their money drinking whiskey, but now don't spend any for it. My company are all good Temperance men, except three, and I think we will have them before long as one said to me last night that he thought it would soon lead him to ruin.

Three of the Churchill boys are in my regiment. I expect to open school in a few days if I get my books and papers.

May God bless you.

Your friend,

ALEXANDER SANDERS,  
Co. H. 25th Infantry.

#### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

I attended two meetings of the colored people, in a rude home of their own make, which would cost some two hundred dollars. In all I have read of their ignorance and peculiarities, it seemed the half had never been told. The preacher read his text from Mat., "For it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a *cambric* needle, than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of God."

I saw one young colored man living some five miles out of Memphis, who

told me he had bought 50 acres of the old plantation on which he had once been a slave, and had paid every dollar of the price. Those who were once his masters lived near him, so poor that they frequently borrowed from him flour and meal, for which he never expected to be paid.

Mr. M——, one of the more intelligent colored men, has been sick with rheumatism in his foot.

The doctor having failed to effect an immediate cure, his friends suggested that the cause was not rheumatism, but poison, as follows. When one has a grudge against another, he brings poison under the door step, and the person for whom it is designed in passing over it immediately becomes infected, though to others it is harmless, and this is incurable, except by supernatural means.

So Mr. M——, has just paid a fortune-teller twenty dollars of his hard earned money, to employ magic cure against the magic poison.

At a temperance meeting two days since one of our members said that since he signed the pledge eight months ago he had been offered 140 drinks, and had refused every one. Another, when asked by a white man to drink, replied that he "would sooner cut off his arm."

At a Sabbath School concert in Georgia one boy repeated 269 verses.

## CHINESE.

### THE SLAVE TRADE OF THE PACIFIC.

It is quite possible that no international compact for the destruction of African Slavery would have been formed had it been possible to hide the enormous barbarities which were its legitimate accessories. At least, the world would have waited longer for the Slave Trade to be declared Piracy if the horrors of the Middle Passage and the barracoons of the African Slave Coast had not roused the indignation of men who had up to that time failed to apprehend the wickedness of buying and selling human beings. It is likely that Slavery would have lasted longer if its worst physical features could have been judiciously hushed up among its friends. So the Coolie Trade of the Pacific seemed likely to invite extinguishment because it is inviting attention to itself by its occasional and accidental (or providential) expositions of its own des-



perate wickedness. Steadily increasing in extent, the Coolie Trade has grown to such proportions that it is impossible for its multiform barbarities to be longer hidden away in the vast solitudes of the Pacific Ocean. The anguished moan of these hapless victims of man's inhumanity to man must at last reach the ear of Christendom, though Christendom has long had some languid interest in the existence of the trade.

A ship-load of Chinese Coolies, desperate at finding themselves on a second unknown voyage, bound from Callao up the coast of Peru, seized the vessel, and horribly murdered the crew, and, ignorant of navigation and the use of sails, drifted helplessly on the Pacific for more than a year, and finally, with their blood-stained bark dismantled and crippled by storms, were wafted into the harbor of Hakodadi, Japan. Fifteen hundred Asiatic slaves, employed on adjacent plantations in Peru, oppressed beyond human endurance, rose against their masters, massacred their overseers, and kept the hastily-gathered forces of Europeans at bay until, shot down in heaps, a handful of Coolies only were left to flee to the mountains. And a few days since the world was thrilled with horror at a story of a ship, laden with Coolies, bound from China to Peru, burned at sea, six hundred men perishing in the flames.

These are all natural incidents to the Slave Trade of the Pacific. They are only a few of the later instances which have found their way into the public prints, and have thus attracted some attention. People will ask to know something of a system which is so often brought to their notice by such outbursts of passion and desperation, and such bloody sacrifices of human life. They will be told that this last relic of the barbarism of human slavery is countenanced and covered by the flags of three civilized States—Portugal, San Salvador, and Peru. The shipping port for the Coolie trade is Macao, an ancient Portuguese possession on the south-east coast of China. The slaves are entrapped by various devices; they are bought for debt; they are the luckless victims of civil wars; they are sold openly by Chinese officials, who procure them by artifice or downright abuse of imperial authority. It is easy to evade the lax local enactments concerning slavery, and, after being gathered in barracoons in considerable numbers, the poor creatures are driven on board the slave-ships confined under hatches in horrible duress, and only allowed free air and exercise in small gangs in fair weather. The agonies of the voyage are those of the African Slave Trade.

Most of these slaves are sent to Peru, where they till the plantations which are rapidly covering the interior. Some are exiled to the Chincha Islands to dig down the hills of guano. Tahiti receives many to replace the labor of the fast-diminishing natives; others are taken to New-Caledonia, and not a few have found their way to Cuba. An attempt to introduce them into the Hawaiian Islands failed through the enlightened vigilance of the authorities, though the lower class of Chinese laborers (miscalled coolies) are common there as in California.

There are many and specious attempts to conceal the element of absolute slavery in this miserable business. The men are made to sign certain documents; they are furnished with clothing; and a trifling sum of money, called (with grim sarcasm) advance wages, is given them. But their bondage is, nevertheless, perpetual. Whether called Coolies, peons, serfs, or servants, they are only slaves for life. Whatever may be their nominal term of bondage, not one of them ever wrought it out. No instance of a Coolie being voluntarily restored to freedom and his native land was ever known.

The vessels engaged in this latest variety of the Slave Trade are owned and manned people of various nationalities. The flag of San Salvador, a State without navy or marine service, is chiefly affected by them. But Peru and Portugal are openly responsible for the continuance of the traffic. Once or twice in the history of Civilization it has been necessary for Christian nations to combine to suppress Slavery and Piracy. The time has come when the maritime peoples of Christendom must form a new compact to sweep from the seas a trade abhorrent alike to God and man.—*Tribune*.

A notable feature of College Commencements this year is the frequency with which Japanese faces appear. The Government of Japan has sent several hundred young men to this country to be educated, and in a few years they will carry back with them all that our colleges can give in the way of scholastic culture, as well as such gems of Christian civilization as may effect more for the ultimate advancement of Japan than a century of ordinary missionary work. According to universal testimony, these young men are apt, thoughtful, attentive, well-behaved, and eager to learn. Year by year the number of those coming hither appears likely to increase, and the result may be that in 1900 Japan herself will have become the Athens of the East.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

# American Missionary.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1871.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For the terms of this Magazine, the direction to be given to letters and packages, and notices relative to Missionary Boxes, Agents, etc., see 2nd and 4th pages of the cover.

## THE FIRST ORDINATION

of a colored man educated wholly in the schools of the American Missionary Association, took place recently in Ga. Brief notices of this interesting event were published in the religious papers, but we give to-day, a full account of it from the pen of Rev. C. W. Francis, pastor of the colored church in Atlanta. Brother Francis (white) is a graduate of Yale College and Seminary, and capable therefore of appreciating the qualifications of the candidate for ordination.

Reference is strikingly made to the coincidence of this ordination with the speech of Jefferson Davis, in the same city, a few days later. The colored minister is the herald of a day quietly dawning, the speech of Davis is the flashing of a dark storm cloud not yet passed away, and which may yet again return to deluge the land with blood.

## MISSIONS IN MEXICO.

It is wise to note indications of Providence. Congregationalists are assuming new responsibilities in regard to Papal populations. The schools of this Association on the borders of Texas already touch the Mexican people. A beginning has been made among them. The following extract from a letter from Dist. Sec. Howard, as well as one from Texas found in another column, contain some interesting facts on this subject.

### EXTRACT.

"The school for Mexicans, known as Rio Grande Institute, and situated at

Brownsville, has been in successful operation for more than three years. There are now six teachers, including Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who also preaches more or less to the Freedmen, and has lately been made U. S. Army Chaplain for the post. There have been quite a number of converts from Romanism there. The parents of nearly all the pupils are Romanists.

"Bro. Porter writes also of going out into Mexico occasionally to preach and coöperate in the establishment of Protestant missions. He believes Brownsville a valuable base to operate from for the foundation of Protestant missions in Mexico. He has reported quite a revival in the vicinity of Monterey, where he has been to assist. I have been requested to open a mission for the Mexicans at San Antonio where we have had a lady missionary to the Freedmen.

"Above one half the entire population is Mexican. We could have the coöperation of many Christians there. It was a strong Union place during the war. One wealthy Banker there offered to aid with funds for the salary of a teacher, and in putting up a building, if the A. M. A. would work among the Mexicans."

## THE MAN MAKES THE PLACE.

The stigma of slavery is still the curse of the colored man. He is like a man let out of the penitentiary, but doomed to wear the prison dress. His race and color associate him with his "past condition of servitude." Ineffacable as this is he *must rise above it*. That is not impossible. The names "Christian," "Puritan," "Methodist," were once terms of reproach, they are now marks of honor. The colored man, being still a colored man, must work a similar change for himself. The color which is now associated with degradation and inferiority, must come to be associated with virtue and influence.

On the other side of the Atlantic, as



we all know, there is no such prejudice against the negro race or color, for neither is associated with degradation. Alexandre Dumas occupied, in spite of Darwin's theory, the position his talents gave him. Europe enjoyed the sarcastic reply of Dumas to a coxcomb who inquired about the origin of his race: "My race, sir, began where yours ended—in a monkey."

Even in America, wealth, which makes our only aristocracy, can break down the prejudice. A wealthy gentleman had one day with him in his pew at church, a man neatly dressed but evidently tinged with African blood. To an indignant remonstrance made at the close of the services, he quietly replied, "that man is worth a million of dollars." "Ab, is it possible," said the subdued remonstrant, "Please give me an introduction!"

The whole trouble about the colored man will end when he is lifted out of his degraded condition, and elevated to the position which wealth, intelligence and virtue will give, *and never till then*. Education and piety alone can do this; without these, pecuniary help will pauperize him, and offices and honors make him vain. *With these* he will become industrious, economical and wealthy and wealth is power; he will be intelligent, and knowledge is power; he will become virtuous, and virtue is the highest power. The school and the pure church, are the levers that must lift up the Freedmen.

#### THE ATLANTA EXAMINATION.

In "Our College Record" we give more than usual prominence to the examination at the Atlanta University, because the circumstances and results were more than usually significant.

As the University received State aid, the Governor properly appointed a committee of Examiners, and in selecting that committee he wisely chose men of high standing and conservative tenden-

cies. Among the number were an Ex-Governor, a Judge, an Editor, a Clergyman and an M. D.; the majority of them democrats in politics.

The result, as appears by the report, and other sources, was a triumphant vindication of the negro capacity for education and a complete revolution in the opinions of the committee and of the other eminent persons present.

It is a small thing for us to say that we rejoice in this success of our school. It affords far higher grounds of gratification; for in it lies the hope of real and permanent harmony and prosperity for the South. Arms, legislation and politics may fail, but when the colored people show that they can and do improve, and when the whites are candid enough to admit and appreciate it, then we may believe that the era of good feeling is dawning. We verily believe that this Atlanta Examination is the beginning of a great and glorious end.

To show the impression produced on the spot, among teachers, pupils and the people of Atlanta, we give below a letter written at the time, under the fresh impulse of the occasion.

ATLANTA, July 2, 1871.

Dear J.

I can't wait till I see you before letting you know of our great joy and victory.

I do feel that in our school room during our three days of examination last week, there was a conquest over prejudice that will revolutionize Georgia. The Governor appointed ten men mostly democrats, one of whom was the Governor of Georgia during the rebellion, as an examining committee. Had they not been appointed I presume they never would have crossed our threshold. One acknowledged when he received the appointment from the Governor he was shocked, but by the earnest request of one of the other members of the committee consented to come for two hours. He remained however intensely interested through the three days.

Well, they all came but one, they saw

and were *conquered*. The Ex-Governor was to report for the committee on the last day. He is not a man easily moved but is remarkable for his strong will, fixedness of purpose and executive ability. But a more free and full confession of injustice to mission teachers and of prejudiced belief in the inability of the negro to rise could not have been desired. The people of Atlanta have learned through their eminent men of the city that their teachers have no political scheme to carry out, and no ambition to gratify, they have learned that the blackest student could demonstrate clearly problems in Algebra and Geometry, and read smoothly Latin and Greek.

You cannot understand as we do, how much this lesson they learned in those three days involves. The possibility of educating the masses both colored and white makes the free school system which is being agitated, more popular.

Strong opposition to carrying out our plans with reference to our building will be quelled. Appropriations from the Legislature will be more readily granted. A better feeling toward all Northern men will be kindled by seeing that the calumny which has been heaped upon us has been most unjust.

We hear our school discussed and admired at every corner; the city papers are full of praise; distinguished men stop to shake hands with us on the street. In short such a revolution in feeling is amazing. The joy of teachers and pupils at the close of the exercises was perfectly thrilling. We closed with the Doxology. I could have repeated "Praise Him all creatures here below," for an hour. Indeed the thought has not left my heart yet. One of the girls said to me as we left the school room "I just want to shout; the hand of God is in this, we never could have done so well ourselves. God was with us." Another said, "I never prayed so earnestly in my life that we might have success and deserve it too." Certainly God must have heard and answered her, for though a fine scholar she outdid herself in everything. She illustrated the three methods of ele-

mentation in Algebra. She was so perfectly self-possessed and answered everything so clearly that as she sat down a burst of applause could scarcely be repressed.

Yours truly,

T. N. C.

## OUR COLLEGE RECORD.

### ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

The anniversary exercises of this Institution were very satisfactory, eliciting commendations from the press and from the Committee of Visitors appointed by the Governor of the State. The notices in the papers are so full that we are compelled to abbreviate. The Report of the Committee we give entire.

#### Notices of the Press.

*From the Atlanta New Era, June 27.*

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.—The annual exercises of the Normal and Preparatory Departments of Atlanta University were opened yesterday.

We have never seen an examination conducted more fairly, more thoroughly, and which resulted more satisfactorily, than did most, if indeed, not all the classes.

The language of the pupils was generally good, very rarely, if ever, betraying any traces of that peculiar "lingo" for which the Southern African is noted. The answers were usually given by the pupils in their own language, and not from a literal rendition of the text. Hence, on that account, their correct pronunciation and appropriate use of words was all the more noticeable.

Perhaps the most interesting exercises of the day was the examination by Prof. Chase of the classes in *Cæsar*, *Virgil* and the *Anabasis* of *Xenophon*. It is certainly an interesting sight, especially to a native Southern man, to see a large class of boys and girls—in which the African of every shade, from the jet black to the bright quadroon, is represented—reading, translating correctly, and parsing systematically and accurately such examples of Latin and Greek composition as are to be found in *Virgil* and the *Anabasis*.



*From the New Era, June 29.*

The third and last day's anniversary of Atlanta University closed yesterday.

The rhetorical exercises comprised speeches, original and selected, by the students of the various classes, and were rendered in a manner highly creditable alike to teachers and pupils. During the whole of the exercises we were unable to detect the erroneous pronunciation of but three words, and these were by a single student.

At the close of the rhetorical exercises by the school, Rev. W. B. Brown, of Newark, N. J., delivered a very appropriate and impressive address on the subject of Education as applicable to the negro race, abounding in much practical good sense, and timely and appropriate advice and words of encouragement to the pupils. Mr. Brown's address was timely, able, chaste, practical, and at times truly eloquent.

He was followed by ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Visitors, who paid a high but well merited compliment to the ability, skill, and self-sacrificing devotion of the faculty, and made some very timely and pertinent remarks in advocacy of the cause of education.

*From the Atlanta Constitution.*

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, — The exercises in the Atlanta (Colored) University during the present week, have been exceedingly interesting, as they are something novel in this section of country,

We were not prepared to believe what we witnessed. To see colored boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years of age, reciting in Greek and Latin, and demonstrating correctly problems in Algebra and Geometry, and seemingly understanding what they demonstrated appears almost wonderful.

There was a large crowd in attendance yesterday, to witness the exercises.

The Board of Visitors went through every department of the University, and were pleased with the neatness, order and discipline maintained in every one.

There are one hundred and sixty stu-

dents in attendance from this and adjoining States. The students who come from a distance obtain board and tuition at \$11 per month, while those in the city are only charged \$1 per month. The University owns some \$90,000 worth of property.

They receive \$8,000 per annum from the State of Georgia. Some of the most proficient and advanced scholars, strange as it may seem, are genuine coal-black Africans.

*From the Ga. (Augusta) Republican.*

We had the pleasure of attending for a short time on Wednesday, the annual Commencement of Atlanta University. We were gratified to see the proficiency already attained by the pupils of this school, who but a few years ago were slaves. We were informed that the Board of Visitors, most of whom were Southern men and Democrats, expressed great surprise at the ability displayed by the scholars during the examination.

Gov. Brown, speaking for the Board of Visitors, said that the exercises of the two preceding days had dispelled the opinion, heretofore entertained, that the members of the African race were incapable of a high degree of mental culture.

#### REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY.

The following is the report of the Board of Visitors to the Atlanta University:

ATLANTA, GA., June 28, 1871.

To his Excellency R. B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia;

The Board of Visitors appointed by Your Excellency to attend the examination of the students of the "Normal and Preparatory Departments of the Atlanta University," on the 26th and 27th inst., have the honor to

#### REPORT

that the undersigned have performed the duty assigned them, having given earnest attention to all the examination exercises on the days designated in your order of appointment.

The Atlanta University was incorporated in the year 1867, and has now

been in active operation about two years. Designed to afford opportunity for thorough education to members of a race only recently elevated to citizenship and much of its prescribed curriculum of studies being of a higher grade than that of other institutions in the South, whose doors are opened to pupils of color, it is, in our section of the country, a novel enterprise, concerning the success and usefulness of which much interest is felt all over the Union.

We therefore deemed it our duty, not only to give the examination the strictest attention, but also to carefully scrutinize everything pertaining to the management of the institution.

The Examination was conducted in a manner fairly and truly indicative of the character of the mental training to which the pupils have been subjected, and of the actual attainments of each in his or her studies.

We were agreeably impressed with the numerous evidences of the patience, painstaking perseverance and professional skill of the teachers, which the thorough training and admirable demeanor of the pupils demonstrated. It would not comport with our sense of propriety to award especial praise to individual teachers employed in the University, since all are so well skilled. But it is due to them and the public to say, that Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Case, Miss Tarbell, and Miss Pomeroy, whose classes were examined in our presence, are well and fully qualified for the duties of their several departments; that Professor E. A. Ware, Principal of the University, and Mr. Thomas N. Chase, Professor of Ancient Languages, are masters of their profession. The progress of their classes and the thoroughness of their teaching, and the unmistakable evidences visible on every hand (in the school room, the dormitories, and elsewhere about the premises,) of order, system, and judicious discipline, have won this testimony from us.

The exercises of the examination were conducted strictly in the order indicated in the printed programme, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

At every step of the examination we were impressed with the fallacy of the popular idea (which is common with thousands of others, a majority of the undersigned have heretofore entertained that the members of the African race are not capable of a high grade of intellectual culture. The rigid tests to which the classes in Algebra and Geometry, and in Latin and Greek were subjected, unequivocally demonstrated that under judicious training, and with persevering study there are many members of the African race who can attain a high grade of intellectual culture. They prove that they can master intricate problems in mathematics, and fully comprehend the construction of difficult passages in the classics.

Many of the pupils exhibited a degree of mental culture which, considering the length of time their minds have been in training, would do credit to members of any race.

We fully satisfied ourselves that the system of intellectual and moral training adopted in this institution is eminently practical. The rudiments of education are taught most thoroughly; reading, writing and arithmetic receiving their full share of attention.

The exercises in reading and singing were most pleasing and gratifying. The system of teaching these useful branches having wrought such proficiency as we witnessed among the students of the University, is in our opinion worthy of adoption in all our schools.

We found abundant evidences of the very judicious moral training to which the pupils of the institution are daily subjected. Their satisfactory answers to questions, tended to define the character of their moral training, their polite behavior, general modesty of demeanor, and evident economy and neat-



ness of dress, are indicative of a conviction on the part of the pupils that they are being educated for usefulness, and not for mere ostentation or to gratify a selfish ambition.

We inspected the buildings and found them admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were erected. They are kept in a neat and clean condition. Everywhere in and about them an intelligent regard is had for those sanitary rules, so important to be observed in institutions like this where numerous individuals are daily and nightly assembled.

It is patent that judicious economy pervades the management of every department of the institution. We are convinced that the funds placed in the hands of the managers have been wisely expended.

That so much good has been done with the means at command has been chiefly due to the missionary spirit with which the teachers entered upon their self-assigned task, and have performed their arduous duties while receiving salaries barely sufficient to supply the necessities of life.

Accompanying this report we hand you a copy of the "Catalogue of the Atlanta University" for the years of 1870-71, in which is published a history of the institution, an account of receipts and expenditures, etc., since its organization. We heartily commend the institution to the fostering care of the State, whose appropriation in aid of it, we are satisfied, has thus far been judiciously expended, to the attention of the benevolently inclined throughout the country, and to the kindly sympathy and approval of the people in whose midst it is located.

We are aware that it is too much the habit of Board of Visitors to educational institutions to regard themselves as under obligations to praise, without stint, all that they may see, and point

out no defects which they may discover.

In discharging the duty to which we were assigned by Your Excellency for considerations not necessary to recount, we have felt that it was our duty to give to you, and through you to the public, a report strictly according with the facts.

Of the justice of this report the incredulous can satisfy themselves by visiting the institution, as we have done, with an eye single to the truth.

That the usefulness of the Atlanta University may be promoted and enhanced, we recommend that our public spirited citizens visit it, not only on public occasions, but during the hours of the ordinary exercises of the institution.

Very respectfully yours,

JOSEPH E. BROWN,  
W. A. HEMPHILL,  
WM. L. SCRUGGS,  
JNO. L. HOPKINS,  
JNO. H. KNOWLES,  
D. MAYER,  
JAS. L. DUNNING,  
JARED IRWIN WHITAKER,  
S. H. STOUT.

#### FISK UNIVERSITY.

The Tenn. Tribune (Nashville) of June 26th furnishes us with a sketch of the interesting anniversary exercises of Fisk University. We give an abridged statement:—

The closing exercises of the school came off from Monday to Thursday of last week, with great eclat.

The attendance upon the examination during Thursday was quite large, and the interest manifested was very great.

The examinations were well sustained, exhibiting conscientious training on the part of the teachers and great aptitude on the part of the pupils. Of the examinations more will be said hereafter in detail.

The exhibition of the Union Literary

Society, composed of young ladies and gentlemen of the school came off Monday night, and was very creditable in point of matter and of manner.

The following programme of the exercises will show the nature of the subjects treated of by the young aspirants to oratorical and literary excellence.

Oration.—“The Grounds of true Reconstruction,” Fred. R. Hunt, Memphis. Essay,—“The Blessings of difficulty,” Maggy A. Dutton, St. Louis.

Essay.—“Confidence Insures Success,” Emma S. Owen, Memphis. Oration.—“Nobility of Labor,” Benj. M. Holmes, Nashville.

Oration.—“The most Remunerative Course of Study,” Green E. Evans, Memphis. Essay,———, Selma J. Walker, Nashville.

Debate.—*Resolved*, That our National welfare demands the formation of new political parties. Affirmative, L. A. Roberts, Knoxville; Negative, E. H. Anderson, Memphis.

Tuesday night an address was delivered by Rev. Wm. B. Brown, Newark, New Jersey, before the students of the University, to a large and attentive audience. His subject was the “New Departure of the Colored People,” a happy subject treated in a happy manner. Mr. Brown is on his first tour of inspection through the South, visiting colored schools under the American Missionary Association.

The Senior exhibition, which came off Wednesday night, was a most charming affair.

The following is the programme of the Senior Preparatory Exhibition, Wednesday night, June 21st, 8 o'clock.

Oration.—“Self-Culture versus Genius,” James D. Burns, Nashville.

Essay.—“Triumphs of Truth,” Virginia Walker, Nashville. Essay.—“Do your work well,” America Robinson, Nashville.

Oration.—“Importance of Education,” John B. Burrus, Nashville.

The house was crowded with a delighted audience; the exercises were possessed of much literary merit and were delivered with much vigor; the music capped the climax of excellencies in the performances.

This exhibition marks an important

era in the history of Fisk University. It was the introduction of the first class into college. John H. Burrus, James D. Burrus, and Misses America Robinson, and Virginia Walker are now of the first Freshman Class of the Institution, pioneers in the work of future years.

The Cantata of Esther was performed in splendid style in costume Thursday night, before a crowded house. The Musical Director, Mr. Geo. L. White, deserves great credit for the manner in which he has trained the voices of the young people under his charge.

The examinations of Wednesday and Thursday were of the higher branches. English Grammar, Latin, Algebra and Greek.

The class in Greek, which we heard examined showed fair scholarship and great interest in the study. A class of four read from Cicero's Orations against Cataline, and were fully up to the average in translating and parsing. No doubt can exist in the minds of any candid observer as to the ability of the colored youth to learn anything which other children can expect to learn.

The class in Algebra, in Quadratic Equations, was in some respects the most trying and the most satisfactory sustained of any examined during the whole course of the examination.

Fisk University has acquired a high position in the front ranks of Educational Institutions during the past five years, and it is the intention of the friends of that school to maintain that position in years to come.

A college department was established, and three Professorships. Those of Greek, Latin and Mathematics, were founded.

It is also determined, that instruction in theology be afforded to young men of all denominations who are preparing to preach the gospel.

Our hearty wish is that the Institution may prosper in every respect.

We accept it as one of the moral forces



in the great struggle for the diffusion of general education.

Its friends feel the need of larger grounds, new buildings, and more modern facilities for carrying on the educational work, and we are sure that the friends of the good cause of education will not permit it to suffer.

#### STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

"*The Citizens Guard*," of New Orleans, of July 1, furnishes a lively account of the examinations in this institution. We are again compelled to abridge.

The examinations at this school began on Monday. In the afternoon we attended, and to our "utter demoralization" we were coolly waited on and requested to assist in the examination of the Greek class. The reader can better imagine than can be told the ridiculous farce of a student whose remembrance of "graduation day" is now well nigh buried in the dim past seated in solemn gravity to ask and criticize students on their knowledge of the master language of antiquity. But farce or not, finding that our entreaty to be excused from a suddenly renewed acquaintance with a literature that had cost us many a vigil over the midnight lamp would not be complied with, we at last reluctantly consented. A class of our young men whose faces evinced the pleasure anticipated from an examination for which they were well prepared, answered questions and elucidated sentences with a readiness attesting close application to study during the session. As the examination progressed and points of interest suggested, the proficiency of the young gentlemen developed itself to their credit and the praise of Professor Williams. Passing from this we went to a class in fractions. Here too the scholars were wide awake and answered the puzzling questions in the science of numbers with an intelligence that came of a thorough mastery of the ground they had traversed. Interest be-

came intensified by a manly rivalry to detect and expose the least mistake either in definition or the misunderstanding of a rule or principle. The desirable progress manifested by these two we are told, is a fair index of similar result in the other classes.

During the past year there have been four students in Greek; in Latin, thirty-one; in Algebra, eleven; in higher Arithmetic, thirteen; in United States History, twenty-four; in Physiology, thirty.

The exhibition took place Wednesday night. The overcrowded chapel and the faces of some of our first citizens was a fair manifestation of the interest of the community to see for themselves some index of the progress made by the scholars. We are ready to confess that none came away disappointed; if any such they were *happily* so. It is impossible with our limited space to particularize. Certainly, where all acquitted themselves so handsomely, it might savor of partiality to be personal in awarding praise. The exercises were fully up to the average of similar ones in Northern schools. Excepting pronunciation smacking of Spanish, or French which was peculiar to some of the embryo orators, one might have closed his eyes and then believed himself at the commencement of an academy "up North." We compliment the participants on their success and hope that they will persevere to the attainment of a complete course of study. Kelly's Juvenile Band discoursed music, and right well did they perform their part. The sight of so many little boys skillfully and with ease handling those brazen instruments without partaking some of the brass in their manner speaks highly for the teaching of Mr. Kelly and the smartness of his pupils.

At a late hour, the exercises came to a close to the satisfaction of all who witnessed them.

## RECORD OF STRUGGLING SCHOOLS.

Our friends must not infer from this glowing "College Record," that the work at the South is ever where equally advanced. We give below, in marked contrast, an extract from a letter just received, showing the struggles of self-denying teachers and impoverished and intimidated people to maintain a common school. This case is a representative one both in its discouragements and promise of success. We omit names for obvious reasons.

You ask about our schools. We are in a community literally opposed to "teaching niggers." The colored people are too ignorant and too timid to demand their rights, and I being the only one to speak for them, called the attention of the Township Board of education to the fact, which they ignored, that the law provided for the instruction of colored people, when they found that delays and excuses would not do, they tried promises, until being satisfied they did not intend to perform, I applied to the State Superintendent, who directed the County Superintendent to provide suitable school building and instruction. He willing to please his rebel neighbors did just enough to keep the work out of the hands of those who would have done it honestly, i. e. he put up a green bass-wood shanty minus desks or any necessary school appliance and procured a colored teacher who could barely read and write. Since that the Board have made an appropriation so small that they know it would be impossible to get a competent teacher, unless she was willing to make a pecuniary sacrifice for the Master's service. Such a one presented himself, a pious, earnest worker, considered one of the best teachers in the county. The Board made persevering efforts to get rid of him, and after he commenced teaching the whole community went to work with zeal worthy of a better cause to break up both day and Sabbath school. We feel that they have hindered our work a great deal, but upon the whole our schools have increased in numbers and interest. If we can manage to keep their teacher a few months more, the colored people will take care of their own interests in spite of threats or flattery. So far we have furnished every thing for

Sunday School, and have even been obliged to buy some books for their day school. Now they are willing to get their school books and we think they will soon consider a privilege to furnish everything necessary for their improvement. Neither Mr.—, their teacher, nor myself can afford to give much, as he is a poor young man with the ministry in view and I am obliged to practice rigid economy in order to give anything.

Yours truly,

## COOLIE SLAVES.

Evil cannot be too closely watched. The terrible effects of slavery and the slave trade in this land may well make Americans sensitive to anything that wears their semblance. The items copied from the *N. Y. Tribune* we hope will attract attention.

## A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.

With unaffected joy we welcome to this city the advent of a *Daily Christian Newspaper*. THE NEW YORK DAILY WITNESS was first issued July 1. Its editor is Mr. John Dougall whose success in publishing a similar paper in Montreal is a guarantee that if skill, experience and ability will make success, the Witness will win it.

Its basis will be seen from the following which we clip from the first number.

## PLATFORM.

THE WITNESS will be on the same platform with regard to religion as the Evangelical Alliance and the Young Men's Christian Association; with regard to temperance as the American Temperance Society; with regard to human rights, irrespective of color, as the American Missionary Association; with respect to treatment of animals, as Mr. Bergh; and it will regard political questions only from a Christian standpoint.

We wish the Witness abundant success, and we urge all Christian men to take it as a most acceptable and safe daily paper to carry home to their families.



### CORRECTION.

A friend has called our attention to an error in one of our recent editorials. We said the British Government gave *two* millions sterling to the masters of the emancipated slaves in the West Indies. It should have been *twenty* millions. We are glad to make the correction.

### NOTICE.

This is to remind teachers who have labored at Norfolk, Va., since 1863, of the Teachers Social Re-Union to be observed at New Haven Hotel, New Haven, Conn., Wednesday August 9th, 1871, afternoon and evening.

Thirty have already promised to be present, and a cordial invitation is extended to to all. We hope none will wait for *special invitation* as many P. O. Addresses are not known to the Committee.

Teachers proposing to attend, will please inform H. C. Percy by mail, at an early day.  
B. G. BRYAN, Wilmington, N. C.  
T. P. BALDWIN, Watertown, Ct.  
H. C. PERCY, Norfolk, Va.  
Com. of Arrangements.

### POETRY.

#### LIVING WATERS.

There are some hearts like wells, green-mossed  
As ever Summer saw : [and deep.  
And cool their water is - yea, cool and sweet ;  
But you must come to draw.  
They heard not, yet they rest in calm content,  
And not unsought will give ;  
They can be quiet with their wealth unspent,  
So self-contained they live.

And there are some like springs, that bubbling  
To follow dusty ways, [burst.  
And run with offered cup to quench his thirst  
Where the tired traveler strays :—  
That never ask the meadows if they want  
What is there joy to give—  
Unasked, their lives to other life they grant—  
So self-bestowed they live !

And ONE is like the ocean, deep and wide,  
Wherein all waters fall ;  
That girdles the broad earth, and draws the tide,  
Feeding and bearing all.  
That broods the mists, that sends the clouds  
That takes, again to give ; [abroad,  
Even the great and loving heart of God,  
Whereby all love doth live.

CARL SPENCER.

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

#### PAYING THE DEBT.

We hear so much of the fickleness of the pety and benevolence of children, that it affords us great pleasure to give an instance of the opposite.

In the "Missionary" of November, 1870, we published a letter, from two little girls, containing A DOLLAR, (their own earn-

ings) "TOWARD PAYING THE DEBT OF YOUR SOCIETY." At that time the debt was nearly \$80,000 !

The letter below shows that these little girls are still tugging away at that debt ! God bless them ; and may their industry and perseverance stir up many another child, and grown person too !

These two little girls ought to be made Life Members of the American Missionary Association. Who will help "PAY THE DEBT" by remitting \$60, or any part of it for this double object ?

We give the letter in capitals, in imitation of the original.

CARLISLE JUNE 12 1871.

MY DEAR MR WOODWORTH;

IT IS MY LITTLE SISTER  
MARY LIZZIE PATTEN'S BIRTHDAY TODAY.  
SO WE THOUGHT WE WOULD MAKE YOU  
A LITTLE PRESENT 'TOWARDS PAYING THE  
DEBT. SHE IS SIX YEARS OLD TO-DAY. I  
SHALL BE NINE YEARS OLD NEXT MONTH.

WE EARNED ONE DOLLAR TOGETHER  
SEWING PATCHWORK. THE OTHER DOL-  
LAR I EARNED WASHING DISHES.

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR VERY KIND  
LETTER.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

EDITH PARSONS.

#### A LITTLE BOY'S PRAYER.

A little more than thirty years ago, a godly minister, illustrating the efficacy of prayer, related a case of a little boy with a sore hand, which had become so bad that the physician decided it must be amputated to save the boy's life. The day was fixed for the operation. On hearing this, the little boy went to a retired spot in the garden, fell on his knees, and begged God, for Jesus' sake, to save his poor hand. The next day the physician came and examined the hand, when, to the astonishment of all, it was found to be so much better that amputation was unnecessary. The hand got quite well again ; the little boy grew up to be a man, and, continued the minister, holding up his right hand, "this unworthy hand can now be shown to you as a monument of prayer answered through divine mercy."  
—*Loving Words.*

## RECEIPTS

### FOR JUNE, 1871.

MAINE, \$353.50.

Augusta. Benj. Spalding \$5., "A Friend," \$2.....	7 00
Amherst and Hudson. Cong. Sab. Sch.....	5 00
Buxton Centre. Cong. Ch.....	14 50
Dennysville. Cong. Ch. bal. to const. Rev. CHAS. WHITTIER, L. M.....	24 00
Falmouth. Second Cong. Ch.....	15 00
Franklin Co. Cong. Ch's. <i>for a Teacher</i> .....	80 00
Saint Albans. Rev. Wm. S. Sewall and family.....	3 00
Waterford. BEQUEST of Dea. Amos Gage by Saml. Warren, Ex.....	200 00
Yarmouth. Charles Humphrey.....	5 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$435.14.

Amherst. Cong. Ch. to const. Dr. and Mrs. EDWARD AIKEN, L. M's.....	62 00
Bennington. Geo. E. Whitney, <i>for Dudley W. C.</i> , and to const. Mrs. GEO. E. WHITTIER, L. M.....	30 00
Bristol. Mrs. A. R. Cass \$2., and b. of C., Cong. Ch. Communion Service.....	2 00
Concord. Miss S. A. T.....	50
Exeter. Second Cong. Ch. to const. Rev. GEO. E. STREET, L. M. \$82.66, "A Friend" \$50., ESTATE of Catherine O. Thayer, bal. by W. Odlin, Ex. \$12.....	144 66
Francestown. Cong. Ch.....	16 95
Glisum. Cong. Ch.....	16 35
Hillsborough Bridge. Cong. Ch.....	11 00
Masonville. Second Cong. Ch.....	16 00
Newton. M. A. Chase \$4., Mrs. B. D. \$2.....	6 00
Pittsfield. John L. Thorndike.....	75 00
Swansey. Cong. Ch.....	10 24
Wilton. Cong. Ch.....	44 44

VERMONT, \$178.46.

Barnet. Miss J. C.....	2 00
Bridgeport. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	12 25
Hartford. Female Cent Soc.....	15 50
Hinesburgh. Cong. Ch.....	11 45
Jericho Centre. Cong. Ch.....	9 50
Ferrisburgh. Miss E. Bragg, b. of Hats, Bonnets, etc.....	
McIndoes Falls. Cong. Ch.....	23 70
Middlebury. Cong. Ch.....	40 00
Mount Holly. Rev. J. Andrews.....	5 00
Monkton. Henry Miles.....	5 00
Montpelier. Zenas Wood \$2., Joseph Poland \$3., H. Y. Barnes \$2.....	25 00
Putney. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.).....	1 31
Vergennes. Cong. Ch.....	7 25
West Randolph. Cong. Ch.....	20 00
West Rutland. Rev. A. C.....	50

MASSACHUSETTS, \$2,109.13.

Amesbury. E. P. Elliott \$3., Mrs. A. Jones \$2.....	5 00
Andover. Rev. F. D. K.....	1 00
Belchertown. Mrs. R. W. Walker.....	5 00
Boston "A Friend," \$75., Willard Sears \$30., "A Friend," \$2.....	107 00
Brookline. Elbridge Mason, <i>for Jacksonville, Fla.</i> .....	10 00
Carlisle. Edith and Mary Lizzie Parsons.....	2 40
Chicopee. Third Cong. Ch.....	40 00
Clinton. First Evan. Ch.....	49 66
Concord. Second Cong. Ch.....	19 12
Deerfield. Mrs. Fogg and Friends <i>for Jacksonville, Fla.</i> .....	4 00
Dalton. Cong. Sab. Sch. <i>for Jacksonville, Fla.</i> .....	10 00
Danvers. Maple St. Cong. Ch.....	175 86
East Hampton. Cash.....	1 18
East Longmeadow. Cong. Ch.....	25 00
Fitchburgh. Mrs. S. Burnap <i>for Atlanta U</i> .....	5 00
Franklin. Cong. Ch.....	130 56

Gardner. First Cong. Ch. (\$50. of which from Joseph B. Drury, to const. LYMAN M. DRURY, L. M.).....	195 00
Grafton. E. M. Force.....	2 50
Grantville. Cong. Ch.....	42 10
Hanson. Joshua Perry.....	10 00
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Hubbardston. Evan. Cong. Ch. \$11., Otis Ware, \$10.....	21 00
Ludlow. Cong. Ch.....	33 65
Middleton. First Cong. Ch.....	19 60
Newton. Elliott Cong. Ch. \$327.17., Mrs. M. N. Furber \$5., and 2 b. of C.....	332 17
North Brookfield. First Cong. Ch. \$340.54., A. W. Johnson \$10.....	350 54
North Dighton. Nathan Ide.....	10 00
North Weymouth. Pilgrim Ch. <i>for Straight U</i> .....	30 00
Oxford. First Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	30 00
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Salem. LEGACY of Priscilla Goodhue, by Mary T. Goodhue, Ex.....	100 00
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Springfield. First Cong. Ch.....	37 72
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Watertown. Rev. Mr. Bell, b. of C.....	
West Chelmsford. Joseph White.....	5 00
West Mansfield. L. B. Hodges.....	2 00
Worcester. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Daniels \$50 ea., to const. CHARLES B. KNIGHT and CARRIE M. BLOOD, L. M's., Plymouth Cong. Ch. \$50., Old South Ch. Sab. Sch. \$11.50., <i>for Old So. Sab. Sch. Albany, Ga.</i> .....	161 50

RHODE ISLAND, \$358.79.

Pawtucket. Central Falls Cong. Ch. Robert Cushman, (\$60. of which to const. GEO. H. FULLER and SAML. MCCARTNEY, L. M's.) \$200., Rev. James H. Lyon \$25., E. L. Freeman \$5., P. W. \$1.....	231 00
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Hartford. Asylum Hill Cong. Ch. \$217.30., "A Friend," (\$30. of which to const. REV. W. L. GAGE, L. M.) \$50., David Clark, <i>for Jacksonville, Fla.</i> \$12., also 200 Hats, 12 Dress patterns, and one Webster's Dict.....	279 30
Harwinton. Lauren Barber.....	3 00
Jewett City. H. T. Crosby.....	2 00
Mansfield Centre. First Cong. Ch.....	25 00
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Sab. Sch. \$31.50.....	358 75

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Savannah. Beach Inst. \$812.17., Sab. Sch.	
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Montgomery. Pub. Sch. Fund.....	245 00
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Talladega. Talladega College \$126.25.,	
Union Ch. \$6.80.....	183 05

## FLORIDA, \$638.86.

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Jacksonville. Stanton Inst. \$560.92.,	
"Friends," \$10.27., Other Sources \$35.12	
Mr. Bells \$25.....	632 11

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tion seven months).....	2464 58

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Other Sources \$55.42., by H. S. B.....	1219 87

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E. Green for Tuition \$1.50.....	3 50
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Austintburg. L. B. Austin, for a Bell, Dud-	
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Cleveland. First Cong. Ch. \$50.50. Mr.	
Tambling \$4., Others \$1., by Mrs. T. H.	
K.....	55 50
Conneaut. Cong. Ch.....	35 00
Eagleville. "Friends.".....	6 00

Eaton, T. C. and C. S.	1 00	Eaton Rapids. Franklin Spears	5 00
Gallipolis. E. A. Cooley	5 00	Eaton.	2 94
Hartland. Bartlett Davis	5 00	Grand Rapids. J. H. Hollister \$15., C. W. Meesham \$2., C. C. Dietrich \$3.	20 00
Huntington	55	Grandville. J. Minnesse	2 00
Jefferson. E. J. W.	25	Houghton Mrs. M. W. Mabbs	5 00
Mansfield. Cong. Ch.	606 18	Hubbardston	4 00
Malvern. Sab. Sch. by Rev. J. S. R.	2 00	Jackson. Cong. Ch. \$75., Ladies of Cong. Ch. \$20., and b. of C. for room at Tougaloo Inst.	95 00
Middleport. Mrs. L. G.	1 00	Kalamazoo. Plym. Cong. Ch.	8 25
Mount Vernon. Barton Starr \$10., Mrs. M. A. C. \$1.	11 00	Lodi. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$10., Others \$8.50.	18 50
Oberlin. Rev. C. S. Martindale \$10., Mrs. R. T. C. \$1., J. S. McClelland \$10.	21 00	Lowell. Cong. Ch.	6 25
Pagetown. Rev. E. T.	1 00	Mendon. Individuals, by R. D. Nichols.	2 50
Painesville. J. W. T.	1 00	Memphis. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.	13 00
Pleasant Ridge. Miss C. Turrill for a Teacher	10 00	Milford. Sab. Sch. of First Presb. and Cong. Ch.	5 00
Springfield. Rev. James McFarland	2 10	Milford. U. P. and Cong Ch. \$1., D. M. L. \$1.	2 00
Westerville. G. W. F.	1 00	Pontiac. First Cong. Ch. \$33.60., and Sab. Sch. \$10.	43 60

## INDIANA, \$5.50.

Elkhart. L. C. C.	50	Rockford. Cong. Ch.	7 28
Madison. G. W. Southwick	5 00	Saint Johns. Miss C. G.	1 00
		St. Josephs. Mrs. H. E. Colburn	1 50
		Traverse City. S. Anderson	2 60
		Union City. J. B. Alfred, by Rev. E. G. C.	5 00
		Warren. Rev. J. L. Beebe	5 00
		Wheatland. Cong. Ch. \$15., Cong. Sab. Sch. \$10.	25 00

## IOWA, \$155.96.

Amboy. Cong. Ch.	8 00	Brighton. Silas Washburne	5 00
Aurora. Mrs. Sarah F. Savage. bal. to const. WILLIAM D. CROSBY, L. M.	10 00	Cincinnati. L. R. Holbrook	5 00
Barry. ESTATE of Reuben Shipman	319 68	Dutch Creek. P. F. Noble	1 00
Champaign. ESTATE of Stephen Conkling, by Stephen Conkling, Jr.	25 00	Eldora. Mrs. Clarissa Hall	5 00
Chatsworth. James Adams	10 00	Garnaville. Rev. Benj. A. Dean	5 00
Chicago. Plym. Cong. Ch. \$53.43., Miss Nina Foster \$30. to const. JOHN MCGARO FOSTER, L. M., C. G. G. Paine \$2., Union Park Cong. Ch. \$10., (ad'l.)	95 43	Green Mountain. Cong. Ch.	21 50
Deans Corners. "A Friend."	1 00	Grinnell. Cong. Ch.	85 50
Dover. Cong. Ch. \$13.30., and b. of C. for Tougaloo Inst.	13 30	Marrion. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.)	21
Elgin. First Cong. Ch.	100 00	Maquoketa. "M. D. L."	5 00
Galesburg. First Cong. Ch.	6 00	Osage. Cong. Ch. and Others (ad'l.)	1 00
Galva. Cong. Ch.	10 05	Tabor. Cong. Ch.	6 75
Georgetown. Mrs. J. R. Frazier for Chattanooga	100 00	Toledo. Rev. J. B. Gilbert	5 10
Griggsville. Cong. Ch.	52 40	Quasqueton. W. H. Scott \$3., 4 Individuals \$1. ea., Others in Cong. Ch. \$3., for Freedmen and Chinese.	10 00
Jacksonville. Cong. Ch.	54 15		
Kishwaukee. West. Meth. Ch. (ad'l.)	10 05		
Lee Center. Cong. Ch.	18 22		
Libertyville. Dying Gift of Mrs. Paulina Norton, by J. P. Norton	80 00		
Lockport. Individuals (ad'l.)	10 10		
Mendon. Cong. Ch.	5 00		
Morrison. "A Friend."	5 00		
Millburn. Cong. Ch.	15 00		
Nebraska. M. C. Steinhoff	7 50		
Nora. Cong. and Bapt. Ch. (ad'l.) \$5., Mrs. Ann Dixon's S. S. Class 25c.	5 25		
Ottawa. Cong. Ch.	41 78		
Pittsfield. Cong. Ch. (in part.)	10 25		
Port Byron. "A Friend"	3 00		
Princeton. Rev. R. B. Howard	2 00		
Princeville. Wm. C. Stevens	20 00		
Quincy. Joshua Perry	10 00		
Rockton. Cong. Ch. (ad'l.)	12 25		
Roseville. Cong. Ch.	15 00		
Sadowa. Un. Presb. Ch.	1 25		
Sparta. J. E. Weir	5 00		
Springfield. Cong. Ch.	74 60		
Sumner Hill. Cong. Ch.	5 20		
Wavefly. Cong. Sab. Sch. \$10., J. C. Salter \$5.	15 00		
Washington Heights. Rev. L. Foster and Wife, (150., of which for Straight U.)	9 00		
Wheaton. Cong. Ch. \$10., Mrs. M. A. Blanchard for Tougaloo Inst. \$4.50.	14 50		

## MICHIGAN, \$324.72.

Albion. Benj. Van Ostrand	5 00	Central City. E. J. 50c., Cong. Ch. 20c. (ad'l.)	70
Angusta. Cong. Ch.	15 50		
Allegan. Presb. Ch. \$60. ack. in July number, should read First Cong. Ch. \$60. to const. D. B. Kidder and Gilman Jones. L. M's.			
Clarendon. J. McK	25		
Charlotte. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.	12 90		
Churches Corners. A. W. Douglass	5 10		
Clinton. Cong. Ch.	6 25		

## COLORADO.

## CALIFORNIA, \$130.95.

Oakland. Chinese for Tuition, by J. K.	105 35
Sacramento. Chinese for Tuition, by J. K.	25 00

Total, \$23,754.14

W. E. WHITING,  
Asst. Treas.